

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.
Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.
On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
For Louisville..... 7:41 A. M. 3:43 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 8:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
Leave Louisville..... 8:50 A. M. 4:50 P. M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:00 P. M. 9:50 A. M.

Stage Departures.
Harrodsburg and Danville (Daily)..... 8:25 A. M.
Shelbyville (Daily)..... 8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.
at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at..... 6:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 8:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at..... 9:45 P. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 9:45 P. M.
Danville mail closes at..... 9:45 P. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at..... 9:45 P. M.
Bridgeport and Clay Village mail closes at..... 9:45 P. M.
Paris of Elkhorn, Great Cross, and White Sulphur mail closes at..... 9:45 P. M.
UPPER CASE from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.
JAMES G. HAFFERT, P. M.

RECOMPENSE.

In Spring, two robins, from the warmer lands,
Hid a nest upon an unsafe limb
Of the tall tree that by my window stands,
And every morn they praised God with a hymn,
And when a certain season passed away,
Five light-green eggs within the building lay.

Above the rush and clatter of the street,
Devotedly was granted each grain of trust,
And the round house was an abode most sweet,
Roofed with awailing wings. Better to rest
With patience than to forego a hope,
And pent life in the shells was left to grope.

But one dread day, before the sun went down,
A cloud arose, a black and monstrous hand,
That robbed the sunset of its golden crown,
A windy shudder shook the frightened land,
The portals of the storm were opened wide,
And pealing thunder rolled on every side.

Then was it some unchained malicious gust
Troubled the spray whereon the nest was made,
And to the ground the soft-floored dwelling thrust,
And wrecked its hapless store. The birds,
Dismayed,
Strilled their unusual grief, and beat the air
With wings whose very whir was like despair.

At dawn my neighbors, living o'er the way,
Sent me the whisper that their babe was dead,
And when they led me where the body lay—
The free, winged spirit's shell, untimely shed—
And the wild cries of their distress I heard,
I thought with pity of each parent bird.

Yet grief is but a cloud that soon is past;
For there the mated robins came once more,
And built again a nest compact, and fast
Upon the tree that grows before my door;
And in it, from the window could be seen
Five sources of sweet music, new and clean.

Time passed, and to the good home opposite
Another babe was born, and all the love
That was bereft that fierce and stormy night,
Fell to the latter child, as from above;
And in the nest five yellow mounts one day,
Of their impatient hunger made display.

We love our dead, and hold their memories dear;
But living love is sweeter than regret,
God's ways are just, and though they seem severe,
He can give back with blessings greater yet
Than we have lost. He chastens for some good,
That in our weakness is not understood.

A VISION OF 1900.

Can any one realize the exceedingly probable fact that in 1900—only twenty-nine years from now—the population of the United States will number 75,000,000 of citizens? Yet, says a contemporary, Mr. Samuel F. Ruggles proves that this will be the case, without making allowance for annexations, North and South, that will certainly come about, Mr. Sumner and all others to the contrary notwithstanding. He shows the reasons for his prophecy in figures, and although the old saw that "figures won't lie" is the most inveterate of proverbs, Mr. Ruggles' figures have acquired a reputation of their own, and a good one at that. For the past thirty or forty years, he has been figuring about our internal and domestic commerce; and, although he has often been accused of romancing in figures, the facts have always sustained his predictions. When, therefore, the ablest, most experienced, and most trustworthy statistician now living, tells us that we shall have a population of 75,000,000 in 1900, the younger part of the present generation may well consider what awaits them in their maturity and old age. Seventy-five millions of people in the United States implies the settlement of the entire South and West by as dense a population as that of Massachusetts; the reclamation of the arid wastes of the great plains by irrigation; the development of States as strong as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois along the Rocky Mountains; the settlement of the Utah Basin by four or five millions of agricultural and pastoral people; the development of a tier of agricultural States along the northern border, from Lake Superior to the Pacific, as populous and prosperous as Missouri and Minnesota; the growth of the Pacific States into commonwealths as rich and populous as New York and Pennsylvania. It means that New York will cover the whole of Manhattan Island with a population of at least two millions, to say nothing of the outlying suburbs in New Jersey and across the East river; that Chicago and St. Louis will each become as large cities in fact, as they are now in their own estimation, and that San Francisco will have half a million of inhabitants. Such are the glowing visions which are excited by the prosaic and careful figures of Mr. Ruggles.

CABBAGE INSECTS.—Great complaints have been made by farmers and truck-growers, about insects destroying cabbage and collards; my crop was half-ruined. I have made use of kerosene oil by sprinkling it on the plant, and on the ground around the plants with entire success, and recently it has promoted the growth of the same very much. One pint will do for 300 plants—a common pepper-box is very suitable for sprinkling the oil.
Corolina Farmer.

"THE BRECKINRIDGES OF KENTUCKY."

[A young undergraduate of the Kentucky Military Institute, after being much 'enthused'—as was everybody else present—by the thrillingly eloquent address of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, last Thursday at Commencement, sat down and outlined a 'personal' for The Yeoman, of which the following is a substantial abstract:]

"The Breckinridges of Kentucky are a family of born orators—nearly all of them men of rare gifts for public life. In attestation of this remark, we refer more especially to Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and to the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, and his son Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, all of whom are generally well known and admired for their rare oratorical endowments, not only through out Kentucky, but throughout the entire Union. Gen. Breckinridge, and his uncle, Robert J., have also a European fame, and Col. W. C. P. will have, if he but lives only a few years of the long life his vigorous health and constitution so freely promise. There are other members of the same family who are informed, almost equally deserving mention in a 'personal' like this, but they are of a younger generation, and there is little doubt but that the world will hear of them in due time. And we have yet to say of them—as well of those we have named as of those we have not named—the best thing that in these evil times can be said of any set of men, and that is, that they are MEN OF PURE LIVES AND HIGH PRINCIPLES. They are the Salmes and Bayards of their time, and as such, deserve to be held up for the emulation of the youth of all America.

"When the South is asked for her jewels, she may well, like the mother of the Gracchi, point to her Breckinridges, her Lees, her Humpsons, her Stephenses, her Walthalls, her Prestons, her Marshalls, and a host of others scattered over her whole territory, who, for high principle, splendid talents, pure lives, and unpurchaseable virtue, have no superiors. If any equals in any land beneath the sun—certainly none among those sordid, sectional slanders who call them 'traitors' and 'Ku-Klux'!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL known and appreciated in this community) especially commend it for the above uses.
J. H. TAYLOR, Jr.

Rye Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS OF RYE, for which the highest price will be paid by
G. B. MACKLIN.

GENERAL LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Passed at the adjourned session of the Legislature of 1869-'70.

Are now published, and can be had at the office of the Kentucky Yeoman. Sent by mail, postage paid, upon the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

JAMES A. CLARK, HENRY W. CLARK

JAMES A. CLARK & SON,

TAILORS,

791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN has closed, and will reopen the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

Not but Parents or Guardians having a child in the Institution will be allowed to visit it during vacation.
JUL 15-17

E. H. BLACK, Superintendent.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

GEO. SALENDER

HAS OPENED A FAMILY GROCERY ON THE CORNER of Fifth and Brown streets, where he will keep constantly on hand the best quality of Family Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, Nuts, Cakes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.
17 Fresh Bread constantly on hand. mar15-3m

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

MRS. JANE BUTLER.

OF THIS CITY, HAS SECURED THE AGENCY FOR HINZEN & ROZEN'S celebrated make of Pianos, which took the premium at the Louisville Fair. Mrs. Butler is prepared to furnish these Pianos, together with stool and cover, all delivered, for what the purchaser from any other source would have to pay for the Piano only. This instrument is highly recommended by all Professors of Music.
She refers to the following persons, citizens of Frankfort: Captain Sanders, Messrs H. H. Murray, H. Berry, R. B. Johnson, A. J. Kendall, J. Graham, J. W. Bartlett, Mrs. Franklin, Frankfort Public School, and Otto Von Bories.
april-11

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!

To the People of the Whole Country,
EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE
IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

TO BE HELD ON
Monday, July 10th, 1871

Which for magnitude has never been equaled, or even approached, in this country.

TWO DOLLARS A FOOT

Is the cash payment required to secure a lot 50 feet front by 200 feet deep. Think of it! Only ONE CENT for each square foot of ground.

SEVENTY-FIVE SQUARES!
Of Ground,

KNOWN AS PARK LAND SUBDIVISION

Which up to this time has been owned by heirs and could not be sold.

LOTS 50 FEET WIDE BY 200 DEEP!

On Avenues 80 to 140 feet Wide.

Lots will be sold with

PRIVILEGE OF THE WHOLE SQUARE!

Every Lot offered

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER STREET RAILWAY

has been extended to and nearly through the centre of the entire tract, and the contractor is securely bound to run the road for five years. The track is laid with the best English Iron, weighing 38 pounds to the yard, and the road is built in the best possible manner, and is in every way equal to any in the United States.

TO ALL MEN EVERYWHERE!

If you wish to make a fortune, come to this GREAT SALE, for so certain and great an opportunity to do it by the investment of a small amount of capital was never before offered. Bear in mind these facts: This land has been held by heirs, and could not until now be sold. It is nearer the centre of the city than is the East or South ends, which are compactly built up. It is from first hands you buy it, and, consequently, you have to pay no speculative price for it, but you get it at your own price.
Can you invest to a greater advantage than in a city where the actual increase in permanent population has exceeded THIRTY THOUSAND in the one year last passed? We feel safe in saying that every man who invests from \$5,000 to \$20,000 at this sale will in five years have cleared from \$50,000 to \$50,000 on his investment.

READ THE TERMS OF THIS SALE:

\$100 Cash Down; 1, 2, 3, and 4 years' time given on deferred payments.

The Short Line Railroad will run Excursion Trains from Cincinnati to Louisville during the great sale, commencing on Monday, July 10th, and continuing until Wednesday; tickets good for return during the whole week.
Arrangements have been made with three of the principal hotels, the Louisville, Willard, and United States, to charge guests attending the great sale only \$2 per day.
Maps, Pamphlets, and any information desired, will be furnished on application to, or by addressing,

W. H. BEYNROTH, Trustee,

Or MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

Auctioneers, 64 & 66, Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.

SODA WATER VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12 ROOMS, on Market and Wilkinson Streets, and adjoining the residence a store-room 40 by 20, and two stories high, with a two-story stable attached. Enquire of

R. A. BRAWNER, Frankfort.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL THAT LARGE AND DESIRABLE dwelling now occupied by my father, Mr. Hubbard Taylor, and known as the property formerly owned by Mrs. Catherine Johnson. It is one of the most desirable residences in Frankfort. For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.
COLBY H. TAYLOR.

NEW BACON.

L. TOBIN

HAS for sale an excellent article of New Bacon of

His Own Curing

which he will sell at Louisville prices. He asks friends and customers to call and examine it.
mar15-17

A. G. BRAWNER
Contractor and Builder
FRANKFORT, KY.

DRY GOODS.

1871. 1871.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

And will be in receipt of everything new every few days until the middle of June. For

Variety, Style, and Cheapness,

It has not been surpassed in the last six years, embracing everything

NEW AND DESIRABLE,

WHICH I CAN OFFER AT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

3,000 yards Dress Goods, adapted to the present season.

2,000 yards black and colored Grenadines, in quality and style better than they have been for years.

50 pieces black Alpaccas, of a very celebrated make, which I have sold with great credit.

200 dozen Cotton and Lisle Hosiery.

100 dozen Jouvins' and Alexander's Kid Gloves, in all colors.

50 pieces Nottingham Lace Goods, beautiful patterns, and very cheap.

FRENCH WORK

IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.

WITH THE LARGEST LOT OF

FRENCH & HAMBURG

EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

Ever offered in a RETAIL HOUSE, all of which will be offered to the Trade at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. M. ELLIOTT.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Ladies' ready-made Walking Suits of every style and material.

april-21

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!

N. HEFFNER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

At his New Store, on Main Street, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, as chosen to be found in the New York market, which he will make up in the most approved style. His stock has been purchased exclusively for cash, and he flatters himself that his prices will satisfy those who may give him a call. Don't forget the place.
dec8-17

NELSON HEFFNER.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN DAVIS stands charged with the murder of Ben Davis in Callaway county, on 20th of April, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of John Davis, and his delivery to the jailer of Callaway county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 39th year of the commonwealth.

By the Governor: PRESTON H. LESLIE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
John Davis is 34 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high; blue eyes; light complexion; sandy hair.
mar9-3m

FRANKLIN COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

MEDICAL.

Cherokee Pills No. 2

These Pills are an unfailing Female Regulator, and are used for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicines in the market. Although powerful, yet so mild and pleasant in their operation that the most feeble can take them with perfect safety.
25¢ Price, \$3 per box, so. Difficult Breathing, 25¢. Micturition seeking information or advice, will be promptly answered.

Vegetable Cure

Cures all diseases caused by self-abuse, viz: Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, General Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficult Breathing, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with Medicated Powder, sufficient to make one-half pint of injection; and one Syringe.
25¢ Price, \$3 per package, by mail, \$5.50. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Vegetable Remedy

The great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Incontinence of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhea, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, and is especially recommended in cases of Urinary Obstruction (or Whites).
Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with Medicated Powder, sufficient to make one-half pint of injection; and one Syringe.
25¢ Price, \$3, by mail, \$5.50. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

We desire to send our three-page pamphlet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper. Send address, with stamp to pay return postage, and address as follows:

St. Louis Medical Association, 117 NORTH SIXTH STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Sold by Druggists

april-17

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00.

dec15-17

DR. W. H. HALL

MAN ION BLOCK.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAS RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK and Cincinnati a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., which, for purity and price, he defies competition. Also Ladies and Gentlemen's

TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, RUBBER and BUFFALO HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, INFANT BRUSHES, SHAVING BRUSHES, and TOOTH BRUSHES.

French Extractions for the Handkerchief, TOILET SOAPS, FORT MONIES, FOCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURE OLD WHISKY, WINES, and BRANDY For Medicinal and Family use.

Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded with care. may3-17

JOB WORK neatly executed at Kentucky Yeoman Office.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.
The Tri-Weekly Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Money may be sent by mail or by express. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.
Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly Yeoman:
One square, first insertion, 1.00
One square, each subsequent insertion, .50
Rates of advertising in Weekly Yeoman:
One square, first insertion, .50
One square, each subsequent insertion, .25
Double column advertisements, or ad-
vertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent ad-
ditional.
Local notices 50 cents a line each inser-
tion. Liberal notice can be made for larger ad-
vertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Warren.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.
FOR AUDITOR,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY I. TODD.
TUESDAY JUNE 22, 1871.

HORACE GREELY ANSWERS THE LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL.

Last week, the Louisville Commercial at the beginning of a prominent, deliberately-written leader, said:

Whenever the Democratic papers of the State are at a loss how to defend their miserable mismanagement of State finances, they fall back on the misrule of the carpet-bag governments of the South. We do not know the real state of the facts about the Southern States, and the Democratic papers, we refer to them as "know less than we." This we know, that all of them are in a better credit than when they passed into the present control of five years ago. It is true that in most of them large debts have been contracted and money has been spent with a lavish hand, but these debts have been contracted, with very few exceptions, in making great works of public improvement, and if it has been extravagantly used, the fault is with the Democrats who composed the majority of the intelligent men of the State, and who sullenly and vindictively held aloof from the reorganization of the State Government, and made it possible for unprincipled adventurers to get into prominence and get control of the ignorant and inexperienced negroes, upon whom the work of government was thrust by their lack.

The words we have italicized are so notoriously, so tremendously untrue, that we presume our usually fair and candid contemporary must have been laboring under some peculiar hallucination of mind at the moment of their production. As to the rest of the paragraph we have quoted, which is hardly less glaring in its misrepresentations of the present condition of affairs "down South" and its cruises, we leave it to be answered by the following passage from a speech of that great apostle of Radical gospel Horace Greeley, made a few days ago at a gathering of the faithful in the city of New York:

Well, gentlemen, the thieving carpet-baggers are a marvellous fact; they do exist there, and I have seen them. [Laughter.] They are fellows who crawled down South in the tract of an empty, generally a very small wagon; some bearing cotton permits; some of them looking sharply to see what may turn up; and they remain there. They are once ingratiated themselves with the blacks, simple, credulous, ignorant men, very glad to welcome and to follow any whites who professed to be the champions of their rights. Some of these got elected Senators, others Representatives, some sheriffs, some judges, and so on. And there they stand, right in the public eye, stealing and plundering, many of them with both arms around negroes, and their hands in their rear pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a juicy dollar out of them, and the public looks at them, do not regard the honest Northern men, but call every "carpet-bagger" a thief, which is not the truth by a good deal. But these fellows—many of them long-lived, and with eyes rolled up, are greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and for the salvation of their souls. [Great laughter.] "Let us pray," they say. But they sell pray with "we," and this spelled, they obey the apostolic injunction to "pray without ceasing."

Fellow-citizens, the time has been and still is, when it was perilous to be known as a Republican or an Abolitionist in the South, but it never called the blush of shame to any man's cheek to be so called, until these thieving carpet-baggers came! [Applause.] They got into the Legislature; they went to issuing State bonds; they pretended to use them in aid of railroads and other improvements. But the improvements were not made, and the bonds stuck in the issues' pockets. [Laughter.] That is the pity of it.

"Well," some say, "you have just such thieves at the North." Yes, yes, do—too many of them! [Applause.] But the South was already impoverished—was bankrupt—without money, without thrift, almost without food; and these fellows went there robbing and swindling when there was very little to steal, and taking the last ten-cent shop-lifter off of the dead men's eyes. They were recognized by the late aristocracy not merely as the thieves but as enemies. Says Byron's Greek minstrel:

"A tyrant—ah! our masters then
Were still at least our countrymen."

But the Commercial lays the whole blame of the carpet-baggers' robberies and outrages on the Democrats of the South, because they "suddenly and vindictively held aloof from the reorganization of the State Governments," and allowed the carpet-baggers to have full sway! Great Heavens! Has the Commercial forgotten, or did it never know, that the Democrats and Conservatives of the South comprising almost the entire mass of intelligent men of the reconstructed States, were expressly and most shamefully disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the Thirteenth Amendment, the purpose to

give those States over to the control of the thieving carpet-baggers and their childish dupes, the ignorant negroes? Does not the Commercial remember this most dark and damning fact in the recent political history of the country? If it does not, then we can very well credit its statement, in the paragraph above quoted, that it "does not know the real state of the facts about the Southern States." The Commercial may not "know," but everybody else does!

The Commercial says that "the Republicans of Kentucky refuse to allow their candidates to be measured by the standard of the carpet-bag Legislatures of the South, as that standard is fixed by Democratic speakers and editors." Very well; but, can they refuse to be measured by that standard as it is fixed by their own great leader and oracle, Horace Greeley, who has been appropriately called the father of the Republican party?

The Commercial, in the same article, says that "State affairs in Kentucky are administered just as they are administered everywhere where carpet-baggers and scoundrels have sway." The utter, unpardonable injustice of this remark will be seen by all who are in the least conversant with the history of Kentucky affairs during the past seven or eight years, as compared with that of the various reconstructed State Governments of the South. Have the Democrats of Kentucky robbed the State of tens of millions, as the Radicals have done in Tennessee, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and other States where they have had sway? Instead of robbing the State, in fact, have not the Democrats of Kentucky reduced the State debt from seven millions to a merely nominal debt of two millions, with more than enough good assets to pay out entirely, and have a surplus left in the Treasury? Or what Radical, carpet-bag State Government can this be said?

Before dismissing the above quotation from Mr. Greeley's speech, it should be stated that he is very much mistaken in representing that it is "perilous to be known as an Abolitionist or Republican in the South." Such an accusation is utterly gratuitous and unfounded and comes with a very ill grace from the chief of Abolitionists, himself fresh from kind hospitalities and courteous treatment extended to him all along his line of travel from Louisville to Houston, Texas and back. There is no part of the South—not even "the home of Tombs" in Georgia, as Mr. Greeley's Tribune's travelling "interviewer," can testify—of which the wanton charge, made by this embryonic candidate for President, is true.

A Hopkinsville correspondent of the Louisville Commercial takes the Democratic candidate for Attorney General terribly to task for the "smutty anecdotes" and other improper language, which he charges him with having indulged in the discussion at that place—there being no ladies present. Of course, such things (if we admit they happened as charged, which we do not) are not to be approved by any one; but then the Commercial's correspondent ought to know that political speakers of the highest standing and reputation, and of all parties, have taken this license, in every canvass, during the past twenty-five years. Moreover, the very first examples of the kind, in the present canvass, were set by Republican speakers, first at their State Convention; and, subsequently, by Gen. Harlan himself in his Lexington, Frankfort, and Georgetown speeches. However, people that have a beam in their own eyes, are always the first to see the mote in those of their neighbors; and Radicals who live in glass houses are constantly throwing stones at their neighbors' windows. That's the way of the world, at least, under Radical auspices.

The Louisville Commercial says, that "neither courtesy nor custom requires Gen. Harlan to do duty," at his appointments "with any chance speaker the Democratic Central Committee may choose to appropriate," in case of "trouble," in his duty to attend on account of official engagements. The Commercial is decidedly mistaken. "Courtesy," as understood by all liberal-minded public speakers, would certainly suggest such division of time under such circumstances; and, we are quite sure that such has been the custom for the last twenty years not only here in Kentucky, but throughout the South, and especially in Tennessee and Mississippi. We could name dozens of famous public speakers, candidates for office in past campaigns, who, under precisely similar circumstances, courteously divided time with every new antagonist that presented himself. The Commercial's assertion, therefore, is "voluntarily presumptuous," "assumptive" and slightly reckless.

SPEECH OF HON. T. C. McCREERY AT MARION, KY., JUNE 12, 1871.

(Continued from Tuesday's issue.)

THE LABOR OF KENTUCKY.
Reels under the influence of a double blow it pays increased prices for its wares as a protection to Eastern capital, whilst its own great staples, whisky and manufactured tobacco, are taxed higher than almost any other article of domestic or of foreign growth; and between the exactions of the Government and the greed of manufacturers and monopolists, a small pittance is left for the subsistence of labor. Kentucky formerly had a proud position in the sisterhood of States. Her growth had been gradual, and her march had been onward and upward. But in an evil hour the Radical party gained the ascendancy, and since that time she has struggled with adversity as best she might. For five years her fair fields were wasted by the ravages of war, and for ten long years has she groined under one of the darkest despotisms that ever afflicted the human race. But in the terrible ordeal through which she has passed, she has never bowed the knee to Baal, but has kept the fire of liberty constantly and brightly burning upon the altar of the Constitution.

State after State had sunk into the gloom until the darkness of Black Republics night seemed about to envelop the land. A small ray still shone forth from Kentucky alone, and a band of soldiers was paraded, by force or fraud, to extinguish it forever. But a God-sent ember was kindled a spark from which a flame has been kindled that will beam brighter and brighter, until one faith and one hope shall unite us all in the bonds of a Democratic brotherhood. [Applause.] The Radical party make great exaltations upon the discord and division which they suppose will prevail, in the Democratic ranks of Kentucky. They imagine that we are to be

WEAKENED BY DISSENSIONS
Among ourselves with regard to negro testi-

mony, railroads, and other questions of domestic policy. But they overlook one important fact, that if a Democrat should leave his party, there is no place for him to go. An ex-Republican, as such, would be a radical nearer approach to the gates of perdition than he would be to re-entrance. If he is in search of office he would be tolerably certain not to get it; and if he did, the tenure would be too short to justify the outrage he would commit upon his own self-respect and upon his own long-cherished principles by seeking him-selves that organization. Besides, the Radicals have a dozen applicants for every office they have to bestow. I have seen the weary and worn office-seeker, after his funds had been exhausted at a hotel, and his hopes had been blasted by a refusal, turning his back upon the Capitol, and if I could judge the intention of his heart from the expression of his countenance, he was also turning his back upon the Republican party. The brutal trip of our first parents was attended no doubt with some inconveniences and embarrassments, as there were neither railroads nor steamboats at that day; but Adam had never been an office-seeker and knew not the lowest depth of affliction which could befall a man in the pursuit of office. If there be in the length and breadth of Kentucky a single Democrat who would forsake his principles to join the lack and hungry brood who swarm in the passages and ante-rooms of the White House, entreating, begging, and imploring for a place, he will be very lucky, if, like Esau, he shall get a bowl of soup in exchange for his birthright. For it will require all the patronage that belongs to Grant, and ten times as much more, to hold his own party together until November, '72. The long agony of the American people will then be over, and every section will rejoice in prospect of a glorious future. [Loud Applause.]

NEGRO AND BOND-HOLDER.

To illustrate the disposition of the Radical party to indulge in class legislation, I shall direct your attention to other matters. There are two subjects, or rather two classes of persons, who have engrossed most of the attention of Congress, and other interests, important as they may be, are overlooked or forgotten; but from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, the sleepless vigilance of Congress watches over the negro and bond-holder. In ruin or shame, in prosperity or adversity, through fire and blood, you hear the cry that the negro and the bond-holder must be protected. From the everlasting agitation of these subjects, one might be led to the conclusion that these classes were the victims of oppression and wrong, but a slight inquiry into facts will convince any candid man that of all the people in the United States, they have the least reason to complain. The negro is in the undisputed enjoyment of every right that belongs to citizenship, so far as the General Government can clothe him with such rights, many of them holding important and lucrative positions, whilst their former masters are carefully excluded from office, and are citizens only in name. The bond-holder is drawing his wealth from the pockets of the people, and is the recipient of greatly depreciated paper, whilst the balance of the community can scarcely get penknives enough to supply their daily wants.

The devotion of the Radical party to the negro, though constant like many other diseases, may be styled periodical and spasmodic. The fever rises to its greatest height just preceding an important election, and then it assumes a malignant type, which may readily be discovered from a fixed disposition to avenge fancied injuries, and to persecute everybody who is not allied with the same mania. On one occasion, when the Senate of the United States was in a violent paroxysm, and when Radical members could not find fault with the negro, they turned their eyes to the white man, and proclaimed to the world that the white man had one friend who would be true to the last. This declaration, instead of infuriating the Radicals, as might have been supposed, had a soothing effect, and for the rest of that day they enjoyed unusual tranquility. [Laughter.] But it must be remembered that negroes and bond-holders constitute a small minority of our people. Both classes together do not comprise a tenth of our population, and it is scarcely fair that the remaining nine tenths should be forgotten whilst the Radicals bestow all the compliments upon the negroes and all the gold upon the bond-holders. [Applause.]

MRS. LINCOLN.

The Radical party has done many things that never were done before in this country. The pension of three thousand dollars was granted to Mrs. Lincoln in a small affair of itself, but it is a new feature in our legislation. A pension to the soldier or the sailor who has been disabled in the military or naval service has been uniformly allowed, but a civil pension allowed to the family of a man who himself had enjoyed the honors and emoluments of a high position in the military or naval service, is a novelty in the land, and is only another evidence of the reckless malvolence of the party in power, and of the utter disregard of the restraints of the Constitution, as well as the demands of common justice. Mrs. Lincoln is a lady of fortune, and was residing in Europe when the pension was granted. She was in the enjoyment of that pension, and she was incorporated into a State, it would probably cost three electoral votes for the Radical ticket. But the misdeeds of the Radical party opens a field as boundless as the private rights they have violated, and the principles they have wantonly sacrificed. The great charter of our liberties has been marred and mutilated, until the last State of this Union has been reduced to the condition of abject dependencies upon the imperial will of the General Government.

ANOTHER WIDOW.

Not long after this magnificent donation to the widow Lincoln, another widow whose life has been blighted, who had been despoiled of her inheritance by the Government, and who was now bereft of her only means of support by the death of her husband, is presented for the consideration of Congress. Her father had stood by the side in which your liberties were won in the revolution. Old age had whitened her locks and disease had paralyzed her limbs so that she could not move one foot without the aid of others. Justice and human nature might lead her to her help, but she bore the name of Lee, and that was an offense that could not be forgiven. The resolution of inquiry, although it involved a question of right and title, and proposed a settlement upon the principles of substantial justice, was voted down. I have been greatly censured for my feeble effort to protect the rights of this unfortunate lady, but I am proud of my life in which I have gained a greater prize. If my name is to live among men I will not be because, in the presence of a powerful and vindictive majority, I raised my voice in favor of even-handed justice to the stricken mother and the orphan child. [Applause.]

OUR PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Which has heretofore been a source of revenue to the Government, and regarded as the home of countless sons of toil, is now almost monopolized by a few charter companies, which will extort any price from the settler that their insatiable avarice can obtain. Congress has granted as much land to a single railroad as there is in Kentucky and all the New England States. This property was yours in joint ownership with all the people in the United States. I might challenge the pages of history to furnish such an example of spoliation by a government upon its own people, were it not true that the land was given to the railroad in fee simple. Who can estimate the power and influence of these rich incorporations upon the political destinies of our country? Their charters place them beyond the reach of justice by giving the Federal courts jurisdiction of all questions involving their interest. Retained by the Government, they would have been sold by public auction, and the proceeds would have been distributed among the people.

THESE RELATED MONOPOLIES.
Are already wielding an influence which is dangerous to liberty. An imperial class wholly destroyed by its own excesses.

hardly meets with reader acceptance than their demands, whether they come in the shape of subsidies in land and money, or in the shape of unconstitutional power in their behalf. I would rather see a free and independent population determined to maintain their rights under the Constitution and destitute of railroads, than to see an enslaved people with a railroad crossing at every village in the land.

THE CROWNING OUTRAGE.

But one of the most audacious attempts that ever has been made to subvert the liberties of the American people may be found in the disposition manifested by the party in power to control the civil affairs of the country, not by the will of the people, but by the strong arm of military force. We ourselves have seen armed soldiers with flashing bayonets standing at the polls, and we have seen citizens arrested and closely guarded for no other offense than exercising a right guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the law. As a justification of these lawless usurpations in the Southern States, it was pretended that loyal men required the protection; but how was it in New York and Pennsylvania, from whose borders went forth more than two hundred thousand men to fight in the ranks of the struggle to suppress the rebellion? Were they disloyal? Has it not been repeatedly stated that but for the energy and activity displayed by these States the victory at Gettysburg would have been converted into an overwhelming defeat? Why, then, were soldiers sent into these States at the time of their elections? They had never been in rebellion, nor in sympathy with rebellion. The soldiers were sent there to see if their presence would not intimidate and drive off enough Democrats from the polls to secure a Radical majority. But an effect precisely contrary to the one expected was produced. New York gave a majority of sixty thousand, and Philadelphia, which had been intensely Radical, elected a Democrat to the State Senate.

North or South the administration has suffered whenever and wherever military force has been employed. We cannot divest ourselves of the idea that the States of this Union have some rights, and that there are some restrictions upon Federal power. These notions may be regarded in Radical quarters as antiquated, but they have an abiding place in the affections and in the hopes of the people. Every patriot would prefer to submit to a temporary or partial inconvenience rather than to see the Government exercising doubtful and dangerous powers. The founders of our system intended to make the military subordinate to the civil, and they wisely provided the means of their own support, but they have an abiding place in the affections and in the hopes of the people. Every patriot would prefer to submit to a temporary or partial inconvenience rather than to see the Government exercising doubtful and dangerous powers. The founders of our system intended to make the military subordinate to the civil, and they wisely provided the means of their own support, but they have an abiding place in the affections and in the hopes of the people. Every patriot would prefer to submit to a temporary or partial inconvenience rather than to see the Government exercising doubtful and dangerous powers. The founders of our system intended to make the military subordinate to the civil, and they wisely provided the means of their own support, but they have an abiding place in the affections and in the hopes of the people.

RIGHTFUL EXTRA VAGANCE.

It is perfectly frightful to contemplate the appropriation bills, which annually find their way through Congress, and the vast extravagance of every department of government when you reflect that every dollar of the money is drawn from honest labor. Twenty millions a year is expended in feeding the wild hordes upon the plains, who until very recently provided the means of their own support. Here is a good fat job for several hundred hungry Radicals, who go out as Indian agents and assistants, not to feed, but to plunder and rob the ignorant savages. Their argument is that it is cheaper to feed them than to fight the Indians. Why, then, the necessity of keeping a large army of men to pay the Government \$15,000,000 a year for doing nothing? How much more would it cost to put them on a war footing? But the statement is not true. Peace has not been purchased by this outlay. On the contrary the Indian wars of the last ten years have required a vast expenditure.

We have twenty odd millions and rear admiral who ought to be a sea captain, as we have a very small navy most of them live in dry land. As their salaries are good, they reside in the fashionable portions of New York and Washington, and amuse themselves in discussing questions of rank and various points of etiquette to be observed in approaching, saluting, and in rearing from the presence of an admiral of the navy of the United States. These officers grow poorer and warmer, until a member of the Senate actually introduced a bill, which passed the Senate, to settle all these points by law. Whether it passed the House or not I am unable to state, as I took no stock in the controversy.

SAN DOMINGO.

The last item of expense to which I will allude was an outfit for some commissioners who were sent on a war steamer to search the Caribbean Sea for a colony of free negroes who could be hired for five or ten million to become citizens of the United States. It was generally understood, and well-founded, before the commission left, that they would return with a highly favorable report, and that they would discover in the idle and half-tamed barbarians of San Domingo all the elements of a thrifty and well-organized community. I can see no reason under the empire of heaven why any man should desire the admission of a colony of negroes into the United States, or why any man should be incorporated into a State, it would probably cost three electoral votes for the Radical ticket. But the misdeeds of the Radical party opens a field as boundless as the private rights they have violated, and the principles they have wantonly sacrificed. The great charter of our liberties has been marred and mutilated, until the last State of this Union has been reduced to the condition of abject dependencies upon the imperial will of the General Government.

THE FATHERS.

The people of the country are well aware of these facts, and we have had a recent and thrilling example of their full appreciation. The big gun that was fired in New Hampshire in March last, sent forth the longest and loudest note that ever rang in behalf of the falling millions, gladdened their hearts, and inspiring them with courage and hope for the future. It was the voice of the people, and the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face, it was a wail of woe to the despots who have crushed out your liberties, and despoiled you of your substance. Woe to the carpet-baggers who are crying for arms to defend themselves against the people whom they misrepresent? Woe to the Freedmen's Bureau, which is enacting laws that have been squandered upon party favorites, and woe to the glittering dreams of the bond-holder and his fancied monopoly of all the gold in the country, and to the funding system, which seeks without redemption, to fasten the load upon you and your children for forty years.

Funding system, bureau, and carpet-bags, are all political inventions, and the Radical party has filed a caveat with a view of taking out letters patent for their discoveries. The trial is set for November, 1872. New Hampshire has already declared against the application by a majority of more than five thousand. She admits novelty in design, and ingenuity in construction, but contends that the contrivances are neither useful nor ornamental. It will cost hundreds of millions to run the machinery, and its blighting influence will be felt at every hearth and hearthstone from Maine to Georgia. [Applause.] The approaching elections are of no ordinary interest. The Radical party, which has held sway for ten years, has well nigh made shipwreck of everything that was good or available in our republican institutions. Not satisfied with the ruin it has wrought, it is now marshaling its forces for a last assault upon the institutions of civil liberty. A military chieftain leads the van, and the hazy notions of the trumpet summon his followers to his standard.

THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES.

The Radical party may be summed up under four heads: the press, the stump, the army, and the money which has been drawn from the pockets by taxation. There was another element of strength in former campaigns, but that element has been greatly weakened if not wholly destroyed by its own excesses.

PULPIT POLITICS.

have met with a heavy decline since the conclusion of the war, and from the present depression of the market it would be difficult to assign any market value to the commodity. A few fancy establishments in New York and Boston are still under way, and it is believed that even they are doing business on the profits of former years, while the entire stock in the hands of retailers, druggists and hummers, is a total loss. To show the extent of the depression, I will quote from a single article. Gull traps, which have been at a high premium, have depreciated to nothing at all, which is their true value. It requires the rarest skill to set one so as to catch a negro, and I have not heard of a Democrat being caught in one of them for five years. They are like the California miner with the infernal machine, they know them as soon as they see them. The reason why pulpit politicians have lost their influence is perfectly obvious to any man who will take the trouble of reflecting for one moment. They are too intolerant and vindictive, too cruel and blood-thirsty. They have nursed their wrath and sung the song of death until the blood has fled from their cheeks, leaving their countenances pale and colorless as the marble that presses upon the cold bosoms of their victims. Insensible to shame and steeled against the impulses of a common humanity, they proclaim every man a public enemy who has the independence to hold and express an opinion of his own. At a fine Sabbath morning he may be seen driving his way to a camp-meeting. He takes his seat among the elders and circuit riders, and the order of his devotional exercises could only be equaled by the serene hypocrisy that plays around his countenance. On the eve of the election he descends from the pulpit, girds himself with a revolver and a bowie-knife, takes a torch in one hand and a shawl in the other, and goes forth like a hedge-hog armed *cap-a-pie* to protect the purity of the ballot-box, which he does by driving white men from the polls and forcing negro men and women to vote the Radical ticket. And if in his zeal he should burn a town and kill forty or fifty men and ten or a dozen women and children, he immediately goes back to the festival of the peace and makes oath that the Ku-Klux were in the wrong from the beginning to the end of the difficulty—that the blood of the slain cries for vengeance, and that it will require a military force of a thousand men to preserve order and enforce the law in that neighborhood. This statement is supported by a mass of fabulous charges, and is the worst of the most respected gentlemen in the country are arrested and imprisoned, and Radical journals and Radical orators vie with each other in applauding the extraordinary energy displayed in bringing the criminals to justice.

AT WHOSE BOON?

I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am no apologist for crime. I would protect the white man, the red man, and the black man in every constitutional right that belongs to him. How far the government itself is responsible for the outrages of which it complains, so loudly we need not stop to inquire. It has sent large bodies of armed troops among the people in times of profound peace. At election in loyal States, it has undertaken to over-awe the civil authorities by placing soldiers around the polls; and in its own practices has furnished examples of the highest crimes. It is a part of the history of the Radical party that Mrs. Surritt, a respectable widow lady of the city of Washington, was taken without law, and in defiance of law, and put to a public, shameful and ignominious death. And it is further true that this outrage has never been investigated, and that some of the chief actors in the bloody tragedy now hold important offices under the administration of President Grant. If there has ever been committed a more cold-blooded atrocity south of Mason and Dixon's line than the death of Mrs. Surritt, it has never come to my knowledge, and if one Radical politician, North or South, has ever raised his voice in condemnation of the deed, I have never heard it.

But the great name of the Federal Government can not consecrate crime. It is our duty, and it should be our pleasure, to suppress it. No man ever improved his physical, his moral, or his mental condition by committing a murder; and if his own principles are not sufficient to restrain him, the laws of the State should stay his hand from its perpetration.

RETROSPECT.

It is sometimes profitable to make a brief reference to the past, by way of illustrating the duties of the present. In this country the people always have been and always will be divided in their sentiments on political subjects. The Whigs and the Democrats were national parties with national issues, and in the success of either, the country had the guarantee of a national administration. Each of these parties acknowledged its allegiance to the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and however loudly the strife, when the smoke of battle had cleared away, peace and order and security reigned in our midst. But since Radicalism raised its black flag the ark of the covenant has been dragged in mourning, the fire of liberty has been quenched upon the altar, and the temple, which was consecrated by the presence and worship of an African God, is now a scene of blood and carnage, and consecrated by their prayers, has been profaned by the presence and worship of an African God. Under such circumstances there is but one course left for us to pursue, and that is to stand by the Constitution and defend it from every invasion, to stand by the reserved rights of the people and unflinchingly resist every effort to invoke the exercise of their reason and judgment, and not appealing to their passions and prejudices.

The restoration of the Constitution and the Union, and the reassertion of the fundamental principles of civil liberty, are the ends and the aims of the approaching campaign. Equal rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none, the perfect equality of the States in the Union, and of the citizens in the States, with uniform taxation and a common currency for all, are the mottoes which will be inscribed on our banners, and as they will float in victory or sink in defeat, so will rise or fall the hopes and the destinies of the Republic.

Whatever may have been your former party names or associations, if you endorse these principles and purposes we cordially invite you to join our standard and to share our fortunes. If there be a man present whose judgment approves our cause, but whose his cooperation from a prejudice against our name, I would remind him that one mightier than he described such unworthy considerations when his country demanded his services. There was a patriot in this land who was neither ashamed nor afraid to co-operate with Democrats when the Constitution was in peril. In the last speech he ever made in Kentucky he offered them the tribute of a grateful heart, and so we will all, and exclusive privileges to none, the perfect equality of the States in the Union, and of the citizens in the States, with uniform taxation and a common currency for all, are the mottoes which will be inscribed on our banners, and as they will float in victory or sink in defeat, so will rise or fall the hopes and the destinies of the Republic.

RECONSTRUCTION.

I shall allude very briefly to the reconstruction measures of Congress, grouping them together and submitting a few general remarks. There is a leading idea pervading the whole superstructure, and that is the usurped power of Congress to regulate and control the question of suffrage in the States. In the beginning of the war the purposes of its prosecu-

tion were clearly and distinctly stated by each department of the Federal Government. Congress, by a vote approvingly declared that it was waged to maintain the Union and the Constitution, with the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that when these objects should be attained the war ought to cease. President Lincoln, in speaking with reference to the policy and power of imposing military rule, and in substance that he would not if he could, and he could not if he would; and the language of the Supreme Court is as direct and explicit. And our ministers at foreign courts were instructed to so assure the Governments where they resided as American representatives.

Such were the proclamations that called the people to arms, and such was the understanding of the brave men who voluntarily offered their lives in defense of the flag of the Union. They fought the light and kept the faith. The articles of capitulation entered into upon the tented field, signed by a soldier's hand, and sealed by a submission of the rebel army, read at our leisure the terms of Grant's surrender, and ask the rank and file of Sherman's army if there was a man in the lines who did not shout his approval of the action of his commander?

But there was a body of men who had smelt the battle air, who had fattened upon the spoils without encountering the dangers of war, who were lining their pockets with gold-bearing bonds, whilst the soldiers labored upon the ramparts or defended the ditch; these men did not intend that the matter should be settled so easily. Gen. Grant was sent to inspect the condition of the Southern people. He reported that they regarded the right of secession as having been decided by the triumph of arms, and that they accepted the situation in good faith. Did this assurance on the part of the commanding general have the slightest influence in restoring the Southern States to their rights in the Union? Has any compliance with any requisition, or any submission to wrong, softened the hearts of the relentless oppressors who seem determined to grind them to the dust?

I do not propose to discuss the plan of reconstruction recommended by Lincoln, and a tardy adopted by Johnson. I shall not dwell upon the decision of the Southern States into military cantonments, with a general invested with all power at the head of each; or upon their subsequent consolidation into a single military district, when they were transferred in a body to the absolute and arbitrary dominion of a single man, and that man the Radical candidate for President.

The lawless proceedings of these military governments, and their reckless and outrageous usurpations, are well understood by you all. A military government is at best a cruel and cheerless affair; but when, as in this instance, the Governor was far removed from the people; when his conduct was influenced by the promptings of enemies, and not by the counsel of friends; when a military order supercedes the judgment of a court, that is the night of despotism itself. If the arid islands of the ocean have been pointed out as a model of despotism, how much more completely are we now surrounded by their own officers. It is precisely what might have been expected from such an infernal system. I will not insult your intelligence by a question as to the constitutionality of these measures.

You all remember how negro suffrage was forced upon the people, in the teeth of their expressed will to the contrary. This question was submitted to a vote in several of the Northern States, and if there was one of them that did not decide against it by a majority varying from 5,000 to 40,000, I do not remember it. Yet the Legislatures of these States endorsed the Fifteenth Amendment, and Congress made its ratification a condition precedent to the admission of new States into the Southern States, and, moreover, violated its pledged faith by refusing to admit some of their Senators and Representatives, even after they had complied with the condition. The two Senators from Georgia were admitted to their seats only a few days before the expiration of the Forty-first Congress. If you have read the newspapers of the last few years, you will discover that Georgia has had a hard time. Whenever a demand was made by the Government, the Legislature of Georgia would comply and proceed to elect Senators to occupy the vacant seats belonging to that State, and I believe seven of it actually been elected before one had even qualified. Congress had no right to impose the Fifteenth Amendment as a condition upon any State. Congress is only authorized to propose, and not to enforce, the ratification of an amendment, as well as the known wishes of the people, was consummated upon the idea that it would secure the negro vote for the Radical party, and that it was now looking abroad for more negro votes to keep him in power. But all the negroes in the United States and the West Indies could not recede him. He may annex San Domingo, but nothing short of the continent of Africa can save him. [Applause.]

There is a conservative element in the Radical party which would prefer to see the end of the turmoil of reconstruction, that all the States might again be placed on terms of equality, and when the whole American people would be bound together in the bonds of a fraternal union. There is also in that party a violent and vindictive element which will never cease to agitate and reconstruct, as long as their appetites are not reached a single province in the Northern mind. Butler's Ku Klux bill would, in effect, have placed Kentucky and the entire South under martial law. There was to be in each county a commissioner of the United States, invested with constabulary and judicial power, and authorized to summon to his aid the military and naval forces of the United States. The country was an open market, could have been used for any outrage in its borders before the Federal court, and the plaintiff could have directed the marshal to levy the execution on your property or mine, and reduced us and our families to beggary, although we were innocent of all crime, and were a thousand miles away when the offense was committed, if, indeed, any offense was committed.

CONCLUSION.

When William the bastard, of Normandy, conquered England and divided up the lands among the military adventurers who followed his fortunes, laws were enacted making the hundred responsible for the arrest and punishment of offenders. But these harsh measures were resorted to on purpose to enslave a subjugated people, and their barbarous atrocity was so glaring that there is little mention made of them in the criminal jurisprudence of that country. If there is such a law in force to-day among the Turks, or the Hottentots, the Chukchaks, or the Tartars, if the despot of Austria ever imposed it upon Hungary, or if the Czar of Russia ever attempted it in Poland—I am not aware of the fact; and yet Butler's bill lacked only two of a two-third vote to take it up out of its order. The bill which finally passed Congress is yet more objectionable in its provisions. The great writ of *habeas corpus*, which has stood since the days of King John as a bulwark between the rights of the citizen on one side and arbitrary and despotic power on the other, may now be suspended at the discretion of President Grant. If all the safeguards which the law throws around the citizen are to be withdrawn, what is the difference in points of fact between this and any other country where the will of a despot is the law of the land. The contemplation of such wicked and lawless usurpation convinces us that its authors are unworthy of public confidence, and that the safety of the Republic demands their expulsion from power. If the Democrats are only true to themselves, and true to their principles, they will not allow a glorious and a double victory, State and Federal, awaits them. Let them then gird on the whole armor of truth, and make the campaign with a zeal, an energy, and a courage worthy of the great cause and the great principles involved in the controversy. The rights of the States and of their citizens have been borne down and crushed to earth by the force of consolidated and centralized power; but it is a part of our political faith that they will rise again. [Applause.]

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

THURSDAY JUNE 22, 1871.

The Good Templars announce a grand picnic at Walcott's woods on the 4th of July. A train has been chartered to carry visitors to and from the grounds. Every lodge in Franklin county has been invited to attend. Gentlemen are expected to buy tickets at one dollar each, which will cover all the expense of transportation. Ladies go and come free of charge. If the day is at all favorable, we have no doubt the pleasant woods will ring with a multitude of merry voices. A splendid band, a grand dance, and a good lecture may be anticipated.

Friday last, the 16th, was celebrated all over the world by the Roman Catholics as a great jubilee of the church, being the 25th anniversary of the ascension of Pope Pius the 9th to the Papal chair. Out of two hundred and fifty-nine Popes who have reigned, he is the only one since St. Peter who has lived to see his 25th anniversary, and is now in his 79th year.

There are probably more aspirants for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature in Boone county than ever before known in the history of that county's politics. Up to this time the candidates announced are T. S. Fish, Dr. William P. Smith, George Terrill, Esquire Vissell, Richard Parker, Henry Goss, Ben. Alphin, L. C. Norman, and Leonard Loring.

REMOVAL.—H. Seitz has removed to the new brick store-room on Ann street opposite the market-house. Mr. Seitz has recently received a supply of excellent material, and is prepared to furnish gentlemen's boots and shoes of the latest style and best quality.

UMBRELLA LOST.—The person who took from the residence of the editor a large, new umbrella, with the name of Mrs. A. Welch printed on it, is requested to return it to this office.

The Lexington Statesman professes to be afraid that, if Hon. Garrett Davis be permitted to meet Gen. Harlan in debate, he might mistake the General for old Ben Butler, and do him some violence. The Statesman forgets that Gen. Harlan is too much of a gentleman and a "tall Kentuckian" to be mistaken for a slouchy, red-eyed "brute" or "beast," by any one, and least of all by Senator Davis.

The Philadelphia Press, always noted for its enterprise in gathering the latest news items, announces that the Kentucky University has purchased the Ashland home of Henry Clay for \$30,000. When we consider that Ashland has been the seat of the University for four or five years, it having been purchased in 1855, the rapidity with which the intelligence has reached Philadelphia forms another startling illustration of the extent to which modern science has annihilated time and space in the transmission of news.

The City Council have very properly passed an ordinance fining any one \$5 per day for making a pond in the streets, and letting it stand. This is well; but before it fines any one, it had better abate several nuisances of this character for which its honorable body is responsible. One is a stagnant pool which fits at each corner of the southwest corner of Shelby and Second streets, in South Frankfort, and another is the guttering on the east side of St. Clair street, between Wapping and Mun, which, owing to want of a proper grade, is noxious and unhealthy.

The boys in South Frankfort have inaugurated the pleasant summer pastime of removing gates from their hinges—placing small gates on large posts and vice versa—and hanging buggy-wheels, etc., on people's door knobs. Let them remember the Spartan with the fox under his girls.

A PLOT TO KILL THE POPE.—A plot for the assassination of the Pope has been discovered. It was concerted in London, Florence, and Paris by the members of the International Society. The assassination was planned to take place on Monday.

OLD MANSION HOUSE.—Mr. R. A. Bohannon has removed from the Southern Hotel, South Frankfort, to the Old Mansion House, corner Main and St. Clair streets. The Mansion House has been thoroughly renovated, and Mr. Bohannon is prepared to accommodate regular boarders and the traveling public.

Hon. John Van Lear McMahon, who was from 1827 to 1869 the leader of the Baltimore bar, died at Cumberland, in that State, on Thursday. He was President of the National Whig Convention which nominated General Harrison, and was one of the originators of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was also author of a history of Maryland. During the past ten years he has been partially blind.

BOAT RACE.—The bridge and the banks of the river above it were thronged with people, about seven o'clock Tuesday evening, to see a boat race between two soldiers of the 4th United States Infantry. We did not hear the names of the parties, but the victor won his laurels with ease.

COMMISSIONER OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—Alfred Hensley, Esq., has been appointed by the Court of Appeals as commissioner, under the statute to take proof in regard to all records of the court lost or destroyed by fire. Parties interested will take notice.

The Observer and Reporter has information that Gen. John Echols, who is acting as the agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, will be in Lexington to-day.

We are indebted to Col. Allen, of the Kentucky Military Institute, for a flower of the Southern magnolia. It is rare to see the tree blooming in this latitude so perfectly as in the specimen before us, which perfumes the whole house with its fragrance.

Hon. Joshua B. Parks, late Representative from Jefferson county, declines to become a candidate for re-election.

CAN THE STORY BE TRUE?

Could not our Lexington contemporaries find out whether that story told by the Paris, (Tenn.) Intelligencer, about "Dr. Edward Parker, of the vicinity of Lexington, Ky.," and copied into the Louisville Ledger last Saturday, has any truth in it? This Dr. Parker says he was a Confederate soldier of Col. Callahan's command; that he was captured at Chickamauga, and sent with other prisoners to the Dry Tortugas—not the Tortugas of the Florida Keys, but the Tortugas of the South Caribbean Sea—where he and they have been confined and barbarously treated ever since, until quite recently he alone managed to escape, and the other day got as far back as Paris, Tennessee, "broken in both mind and body," &c. The story sounds almost incredible—especially that part about "the Caribbean Tortugas"—we trust for the honor of the United States Government that it is false—nevertheless, it should be investigated, and its truth or falsity definitely settled. If true, those who, in the name of the Great Republic, have perpetrated so great a wrong so unparalleled a "Ku Klux outrage," should be held to a strict accountability.

The Louisville Commercial shows itself so utterly deficient in the science of nomenclature as to apply the names "carpet-bagger" and "scalawag" to Democrats. Can it be possible that journal is not aware that those are names which belong exclusively to Radicals or Republicans? We might as well call a man a "Whig Leech" or a Republican Copper-head," as to call one a "Democratic carpet-bagger," or "Democratic scalawag." The name "Radical," or "Republican," is generic; those of "scalawag" and "carpet-bagger" are the names of two distinct species of Radicals, or Republicans. To apply them to Democrats is, therefore, wholly inadmissible; and the editor of the Commercial will find, as many a Radical editor before him has found, that they cannot be made to stick. For, remember: "genus Republican or Radical; species carpet-bagger, scalawag, Loyal Leecher, &c."

We find in the last number of the Commonwealth the following card from our old friend and brother editor, Colonel A. G. Hodges, by which it will be seen that he has removed to Louisville, and offers for sale the printing establishment of the Commonwealth. The removal from our midst of a citizen so long identified with Frankfort, so widely known and so personally esteemed, evokes more than ordinary regret. Col. Hodges, notwithstanding the activity and vigor of his daily life, heightened by the cheerfulness and benevolence which beamed and glowed always from a face which is but the index to the large heart which beats beneath it, is one of the oldest living members of the press. In age he is younger than the elder Blair, and Weed, and Bryant; but, in point of service in various connections with news papers, his precedence will bear little question. It is full forty years since he came to Frankfort, and became connected with the Commonwealth as a proprietor. But how long he has been an editor, can best be illustrated by the following incident. When Horace Greely was in Louisville a few weeks ago we met him, and upon learning that we were from Frankfort, said very promptly, "how is my old friend Hodges of the Commonwealth?" We told him he was well and in vigorous health. "Ah!" said he, "it makes me feel young to know that, for when I was a journeyman printer working at the case I used to read the Commonwealth as a favorite paper, and Hodges was then its editor."

After so long a service it is well that he should have rest from the wearing labors of an editor, whose experience alas! too often goes to illustrate the fact that, though the architect of the fame and fortune of many, he finds but poor recompense in the world's good as his reward for his arduous labor. That this has been the experience of Col. Hodges, and that his removal from our midst is due chiefly to the necessity imposed by pecuniary losses, adds an additional regret to the parting. But though he leaves us not in allience, he goes rich with the good wishes of a legion of friends, who, either cherishing the memories of long association, or forgetting the enmities in which they differed with him bitterly in the past, unite in a common hope that he may long live to enjoy the blessings yet left him and go down to the grave peacefully, and without the pains which so often afflict old age.

The undersigned having accepted a position tendered him by the Directors of the Masonic Temple Company of Louisville, is desirous of disposing of the Commonwealth Printing Establishment.

The materials are all in excellent condition, with every necessary apparatus for executing printing in the very best style with promptness.

He will also sell the building in which the "Commonwealth" is published.

He will also sell his family residence, situated on Washington street.

Any or all of this property will be sold at very reasonable prices, and upon accommodating terms to purchasers.

Until he shall effect a sale of the Printing Establishment, the Editorial management of the "Commonwealth" will be under the exclusive management and control of Samuel R. Smith, Esq., his Junior Associate for the last three or four years.

The Printing Department will be under the control and management of A. W. Brown, Jas. A. Hodges, and John B. Dryden.

A. G. HODGES.

HARLAN'S MISTAKE.—The Big Sandy Herald relates a most amusing anecdote of what befell Gen. Harlan at his and Governor Leslie's appointment at Louisa the other day. The upshot of it is, that Gen. Harlan, at Louisa, "looked at things through a glass darkly"—"a glass that has no lens to speak of, except that it sometimes lends enchantment," and, while in the state of "enchantment" lent by looking through the "many glasses" which have "no lenses to speak of," he unconsciously role off another man's horse, never discovering his mistake until a messenger of the owner of the abstracted horse pursued him to the next town—Paintsville—and, by comparison, convinced him of the astonishing mistake he had made.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE MOUNTAINS—A LETTER FROM COL. S. I. M. MAJOR—A CHEERING AND GRAPHIC VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

PRESTONBURG, June 17.
DEAR YEOMAN: That I have sadly neglected the Yeoman and its readers in this expedition to the mountains, is a charge to which I must plead guilty, and throw myself upon the mercy of the court. My inexperience as a traveler on the outside of a horse—the cares falling upon me to provide for man and beast—the excessively hot weather—the singular fancies of the original engineers or projectors of the roads in this land of magnificent and rough distances, with some of the acknowledged habits of a man constitutionally tired, are the mitigating circumstances. Let me say further, that this hasty note is penned at 5 A. M., just before I take saddle for Saltersville, and I will know, amongst your home readers, that your correspondent is half way acquitted by them, if not commended for his industry.

I shall take a time of more ease and leisure hereafter to give you my impressions of this country and its people. I have now a few words to say of Leslie and Harlan. I have traveled with them and attended their discussions at the first eight points on the list, commencing with Vanceburg and ending at Whitesburg, where I left their company to meet them again today in Magallowa county. After the long and hard ride over the dividing ranges of mountains between the Big Sandy and the Kentucky rivers, both candidates admitted themselves too much exhausted to speak, and were excused by the crowd. However, they started in health and good spirits that afternoon on the road to Hazard, since which time I have not heard from them. The Democratic side (both man and horse) seemed to have the advantage in enduring the fatigues of the journey. The Governor, in addition to being the lighter weight avoirdupois, you know understands better the management of the horse from his early experience as a wagon-driver and carrier. The journey has been socially most agreeable and pleasant, frequently on the roadside, when beds were scarce, the embodiments of most antagonistic political principles lying down to sleep in the same coach, dividing one pillow between a Democratic and a Radical head; while upon the stump, their hardest blows at each other are aimed in the spirit and language of kindly courtesy; yet, in dignity of demeanor, and clearness of expression, the Democratic candidate is justly admired for his superiority.

I will not trouble you with any detail of the points made and parried in the discussions. You have read the photographic report of the speeches at Vanceburg on the 1st inst., published in the Louisville Ledger. The others were sufficiently like to merit no particular report. Of course the speakers discuss extensively, and the speeches are suited to the time and audience, but necessarily the most important subjects are repeated. The crowds in this busy training season, and with what I have found to be insufficient notice of the appointments, have not been very large. But everywhere the audiences have been attentive, and composed of the representative men of the precincts of the several counties. At Vanceburg, Catlettsburg, London, Paintsville, and Preston, the ladies constituted, if not the larger, at least the more noticeable portion of the audience, and deprived Gen. Harlan of the pleasure of treating his Radical adherents to such anecdotes as the one of the nigger and the black snake, which you know has a heap of nigger in it, if not of pure wit—the one of old Aze and his half-bird, half-crazy bed-fellow, and the other of the nigger and the one-eyed one of the little bull who was willing to work if he could. The General also dwells with Radical gusto when he is not present, upon the secrets of the toilet and the chamber (as exhibited in the hall of expenditures of the Governor's mansion at Frankfort). If he ever gets to occupy that ancient dwelling of which he has not the ghost of a chance now, he deserves to be consigned to a dank his whisky out of a pond; and, for other necessary purposes, to find the windows slide upon well-adjusted weights. I have been a little surprised that he exhibits such a want of dignity on the stump. But the fact is, his heart is not in the cause he advocates. He dares not defend the counties of the Radical party, and is driven contrary to his instincts to little political side issues, which, in skillful hands, may amuse, but not otherwise interest the people. He is a facile, witty, adroit demagogue (not in the offensive sense), and cunning in fence, but he has a led to meet my expectations of him; and, looking over the faces of his friends in the various crowds I have seen, being the judge, will say that they have been sorely disappointed. I don't know how it happened, but at every place I have yet reached before speaking commences the Democrats inquire of me or some one supposed to be posted whether or not Leslie can speak or hold his own, even tolerably; while the Radicals invite all to come and hear their champion chew up and spit out the Democratic candidate. This is the feeling "before taking" after the discussion. I find the Radicals move off without a word, while the Democrats wear more cheerful countenances. I think I fully appreciate John Harlan, and know that I would not willingly do him injustice, even in the criticism of a partisan newspaper; but endeavor compels me to say that, in this campaign, Leslie has decidedly the advantage. In these long and arduous parties, he exhibits an earnestness, a dignity, and a manliness of style, so free of demagoguery, and in these days of loose political morals, so full of refreshing candor, that he compels admiration. His points too are well taken. The people are pleased with him, and he is a man who improves on acquaintance as a speaker. Such cannot be said of his adversary. Leslie will carry this country by increased majorities, while Harlan would have done well to leave his reputation as a stumper do the work here rather than to trust to his own appearance in person among this people. As yet I see no signs of great enthusiasm among the adherents of either cause, but there is an air of determination in the Democracy that bodes no good for Radicalism. If the Democrats are apparently careless, it comes from a certainty of success. The people, and your correspondent amongst them, cannot consider John Harlan as seriously and really a candidate for the Governorship—we consider him only as seeking martyrdom; that the crown thereof may be a fat Federal office—and, liking him as we do, personally, for many estimable qualities, and admiring him for his intellect, we wish him the full fruition of his desires—under Grant. Let it be known that Leslie speaks at Owensville in place of Morehead. I can send you nothing but the most cheering news from this country in regard to the State canvass, as well as to the perfect organization of our party in local and legislative needs. I write you my knee in an uncomfortable attitude, and must close this scrawl, as my one-eyed but trusty old grey is saddled and ready for the ride to Saltersville. I think I hear old Sam's shrill whistle, rivaling a locomotive, in welcoming the party to the village which bears his eponymous name. More anon.

PUBLISHER.

Major Lewis Castleman, of this city, has purchased the celebrated Shields' distillery in Woodford county, about ten miles from Frankfort, and expects to make only the finest quality of hand-made sour-mash whiskeys. The price paid was \$55,000.

Commodore J. Stuart Tatum, formerly of the United States Navy, and during the late war an officer in the Confederate Navy, died in Savannah last week, in the 74th year of his age.

James Garrett, Esq., is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in Adair

Will Brown has proven himself to be a good artillery man. He handles the Rodman gun with ease.—Louisville Commercial.

Many a man has been killed—aye, shot at to pieces, by a gun that he could handle with ease," and, judging by the reports that reach us, "Will Brown's" "Rodman gun" tore him all to smash and smithereens the other day when "fooling" with it at Hopkinsville.

On Monday night, at five minutes past ten o'clock, there was a severe shock of an earthquake on the north shore of Long Island, in Brooklyn, on the Hill, and in Staten Island.

A severe storm occurred between Spring Station and Ducker's Farm, on the Lexington Railroad, on Monday. Fences were blown down, and in some places the corn was damaged.

The following patents have been issued to Kentucky inventors for the week ending June 17, 1871:

C. R. Hall, Louisville, burglar-proof safe. E. W. Holliday, Columbus, wharf-boat.

Jas. Buchanan, a nephew of the late President, died at Guilford Station, Va., on Friday.

The Courier-Journal is mistaken in announcing that Mr. Hodges, of the Yeoman, has retired.

Hon. John W. Stevenson is in the city attending the Court of Appeals.

President Grant is to be accompanied to California by Senator Morton.

THE WARRANT FOR THE EXECUTION OF MRS. FAIR SIGNED AND DELIVERED TO THE SHERIFF.—The death warrant—the warrant for the execution, by hanging, of Laura D. Fair—has been signed by Judge Dwellie, and yesterday afternoon was placed in the hands of the sheriff. Its appearance is as gloomy as its contents; bordered with deep black, the leaves tied together with black ribbon and sealed with a black seal. The fatal words are engrossed upon it in a beautiful hand, and apparently with the utmost care.

It has been given out that the Radical candidate for the Legislature, Col. Wm. Cassius Goodloe, will soon announce a list of appointments for public speaking in different parts of the county. As Hon. D. L. Price may be prevented by private business and feeble health from being with him in all these appointments, we understand that he has arranged with Isaac Huggins, a very intelligent colored debater, to meet Col. Goodloe in his behalf on such occasions in the discussion of the political topics of the day.—Lexington Gazette.

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION IN PERSIA.—A correspondent writing to a Turkish Journal from Tiflis says: "The details which reach us here of the destitution and misery which the drought of last year caused in the central and eastern provinces of Persia are heart-rending—that people are dying of hunger, even in the streets of the Capital. This is a minor phase of the terrible calamity. In Khorassan parents are selling their children as slaves to Turcomans in order to keep them alive. In Isfahan, as is said, men have been seized in the act of digging up the corpses to serve as food for their starving families. In Spinok Kinn, and Yazdeh the wretched sufferers endeavor to support life on the grass and roots which they may find in the neighborhood; and as might be expected, pestilence follows hard on the footsteps of the famine. One-half of the kingdom of Persia is becoming rapidly depopulated."

J. R. Gidday's 18th Monthly Drawing, will take place at Odeon Hall, Bowling Green, Ky., June 26th, 1871. Capital Prize, \$20,000; and lot located in Bowling Green, valued at \$1,000.00. \$1,000 in Greenbacks; Piano \$700; Carriage \$200; a Building Lot in the city of Bowling Green, \$500; Horse and Buggy, \$500; Building Lot in Bowling Green, \$400; Buggy and Harness, \$200; Horse and Saddle, \$300; Gold Watch and Chain, \$250; and \$50 other Prizes consisting of Gold Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Dry Goods, Fine Paintings, Standard Books, Musical Instruments, &c. Tickets \$1, or six for \$5. For sale by J. W. Russell. Orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. Gidday, Bowling Green, Ky. Statement of Drawings and Prizes forwarded promptly.

BIRTHS.
In Lexington, on the 17th inst., to the wife of Mr. L. B. Brachy, a son—Thomas Lee.
In Lexington, on the 17th inst., to the wife of Geo. Thornton, a son—John Wilcox. All's well.

At the residence of John B. Telford, in New York, on June 1st, to the wife of J. Robert Earle, Esq., a daughter—Catherine Hearst.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.
(Reported Expressly for the Kentucky Yeoman by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.)

CAUSES DECIDED.
Robt vs. Helm, &c., Campbell affirmed.
Nelson vs. Helm, &c., and Lex. R. Co., Jefferson affirmed.
Hall & Long vs. Murphy, Jefferson affirmed.
Hart vs. Hart, Louisville affirmed.
Mullholand & Bros. vs. Saunders, Jefferson affirmed.

ORDERS.
Carlin's adm'r vs. Carlin et al., Spencer; cross appeal granted; appeal by E. Carlin.
Ward et al. vs. Clegg & Jones, Franklin.
Williams et al. vs. Williams, jr., Louisville Chancery; cross appeal granted; appeal by Williams, jr.
Sellen vs. Bullitt, &c., Louisville Chancery.
Rodes vs. VanWinkle, Louisville Chancery.
Hart vs. Helm, &c., Louisville Chancery.
Press vs. Montgomery & Co., Louisville Chancery; continued until next term of this Court.
Acree & Co. vs. Smith, Louisville Chancery; bond for costs filed by appeal last term, and motion to discharge rule, and cause argued, by Col. Marc Mundy Campbell, and Jas. Harlan, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

FRANKFORT, June 21, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Munday vs. Leathers, Kenton; reversed.
Taylor vs. Crowder, Marion, reversed.
Bowman, &c. vs. Bowman's adm'r, Jefferson affirmed.

ORDERS.
Reed vs. Louisville Bridge Co., Jefferson; petition for modification of opinion filed.
Willott vs. Hancock et al., Owen; cross appeal granted; appeal by Willott.
Higdon vs. Hall, Shelby; motion to dismiss approved.
Leonhardt vs. Pring's adm'r, &c., Louisville Chancery; dismissed.
Van Burke & Co. vs. United States F. & M. Ins. Co., Louisville Chancery; passed until after recess.

Smith vs. Blakeman, Taylor.
Shirley et al. vs. Martin et al., Louisville Chancery; pending field.
Alfred Hensley, Esq., qualified as Commissioner to supply burnt records.
Hackett vs. Seland, Louisville Chancery.
Greaves vs. Gibson, Shelby.
Kee vs. Brannan, Louisville Chancery; submitted on briefs.
Hrig, &c. vs. Horstman & Sons, Louisville Chancery.
Crig, &c. vs. Keener, Louisville Chancery.
Crest vs. T. W. Bullitt, Esq., for appellants, and Lex. R. W. Woolf for appellants.

TRIVOLI HOME SCHOOL
REOPEN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER FOURTH
For particulars, address the Principal,
MISS M. E. KELLY,
Midway, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, KY.
REBUILT AND IMPROVED—CAPACITY equal to that of the past season—with be opened to visitors on
MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

The comfort of the Guests has been confided to Mr. A. WALKER, of Lexington, assisted by Mrs. THOREL, who, by strenuous exertions, hope to sustain the high character of the Springs, acquired by ruin management in the summer of 1866 and 1867.

ISAAC SHELBY, JR.,
Proprietor.

STEPHENS & MANGAN,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING and Laying Brick; and have now on hand Three Hundred Thousand Brick, of superior quality, for sale. June 15-16.

R. D. MAHONEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
LEXINGTON, KY.

WILL BE IN FRANKFORT REGULARLY once a month to exhibit a stock of the most elegant Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Also, to take measures and receive orders for all clothes that may be desired, to be made up in the latest fashion at his establishment in Lexington. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. His first visit will be about the 30th inst. Rooms at the Capital Hotel. ma 9-3m

SUMMER STOCK
AT
Helms' Old Stand!

HAVING REFITTED THE STORE-ROOM on Main Street, I now offer to the citizens of Frankfort the following articles, which have just been received:

A Full and Complete Assortment of
HATS, CAPS, &C.,



BOOTS AND SHOES,
STATIONERY,

Books of all Descriptions,
Notions, &c., &c.

SILK HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, YOUTHS' HATS, ALL STYLES; BOYS' HATS, ALL STYLES; CHILDRENS' HATS, ALL STYLES.

A few Youths' Prize Hats left: a Prize in every Hat guaranteed. A full line of new styles Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Gaiters and Slippers. Gentlemen's Custom work: we have a splendid assortment, made to order; all of which I propose to sell as low as any other house here or elsewhere. We think it no trouble to show our Goods. Call in and see for yourselves.

JNO. T. GRAY,
Agent.

MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the public that they have opened a

Marble and Stone Yard,

on south side of Main Street, below Telford's Warehouse, and are prepared to do all kinds of Monumental and Tombstones in Italian and American Marble. Cut stones for building purposes furnished on short notice.

Persons desiring anything in our line would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

FLYNN & LEONARD.

THOS. MAHONEY, LEARN H. JOHNSTON

T. MAHONEY & CO.,
CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ARE PREPARED TO BUILD IN STONE, Brick, or Wood, any structure, in any part of the State.

S. V. PENCE,

ON THE FRANKFORT AND FIAT CREEK has just completed his

New Saw Mill,

and takes this method of informing the community at large that he is prepared to fill all orders. Particular attention is paid to long and heavy material for Bridges, Warehouses, Railroads, and solicits an equal patronage of Short Lumber. Laths can be furnished in all quantities. All done at short notice and at the lowest prices.

april 11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY SCT.
TAKEN UP AS STRAYS, BY A. R. CRUTCH, a driving about six miles east of Frankfort, on the 1st road leading to Lexington, TWO STRAY COLTS, the one a Bay Mare, supposed to be two years old last spring; she is about 15 hands high, with small blaze in the face, and her left hind foot white. The other, a Horse Colt, supposed to be about two years old last spring, is about 15 hands high, and is of a roan color. No other brands or marks perceptible on either one of said animals. Valued by J. H. Pinckney, a citizen of Scott county, at \$50 each. Witness my hand as a Justice of the Peace for Franklin county, this 12th day of June, 1871.

GEORGE W. GWIN,
J. P. F. C.

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.



TRIPLETT & GIBSON, HAVING COMPLETED their new Livery Stable on 2nd Street, opposite Capital Hotel, are prepared to furnish the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally with

Carriages, Buggies, Spring-Wagons, and Saddle-Horses.

Our drivers are careful and polite, and we are ready to wait on all customers day or night, and our charges shall be as reasonable as any in the city. We are prepared to board horses by the day, week, or month; and we will buy and sell horses on commission.

TRIPLETT & GIBSON.

FOR SALE.

\$50,000 Worth of Real Estate.

My residence, on Broadway, now occupied by Mr. Sattler, I possess on until the 1st day of September, 1871.

The MAXIMIAN HOUSE BUILDING, I will sell together, or I will divide to suit purchasers, as follows:

No. 1. The store-room leased to A. Beelman, as also the private hall; three stories high.
No. 2. The store-room leased to Dr. Hall as drug store; three stories high.
No. 3. The store-room leased to O'Donnell as shoe store; three stories high.
No. 4. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby, occupied by Mr. Firestone; three stories high.
No. 5. The store-room leased to R. Jacoby, corner of Lexington street; three stories high.
The private hall now occupied by Western Telegraph Company can be attached to this.

No. 6. The store-room leased to Mr. Stanley as news depot; three stories high.
No. 7. The store-room leased to Dr. Hallitt as private hall; three stories high.
No. 8. The store-room leased to Southern Telegraph Company; three stories high.
No. 9. The store-room leased to H. L. Todd, with private hall; three stories high.
Also, 30 Cottages on the street leading from Prison entrance to the Kentucky River. For further information and price apply to

JOHN HALY.

N. B. If the last named Cottages are not sold by private sale on or before the 1st day of July, 1871, then I will sell same by public sale on Monday, June 19th, 1871.

JOHN HALY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware House.

WM. DAVIS,

MAJOR HALL BUILDING,

30,000 lbs Iron, Steel, & Nails

of best brands, bought before rise, for sale low.

2,000 lbs. celebrated Phoenix

White Lead, direct from factory, commonly called "Eagle."

30 bbls. assorted Oils and Painters' material. Paints mixed to order.

2,500 lbs. dry Paints and Colors in Oil, &c.

7 bbls. New Jersey Varnishes, A No. 1.

Stock of Paint and other Brushes.

150 bbls. Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, and White Sand.

